GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES
LOK SABHA

UNSTARRED QUESTION NO:1615
ANSWERED ON:27.02.2003
INTEGRATED RURAL ENERGY PROGRAMME
PRABHUNATH SINGH;REENA CHOUDHARY

Will the Minister of NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the programme being implemented under Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP) in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether the Government have studied the progress made in regard to the Integrated Rural Energy Programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof:

(d) whether the desired results of this programme have been achieved; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

Answer

MINISTER OF STATE FOR NON-CONVENTIONAL ENERGY SOURCES (SHRI M. KANNAPPAN)

(a): The Integrated Rural Energy Programme (IREP)is under implementation in all the States and Union Territories (UTs) in the country. The implementation of IREP in all these States and UTs is being carried out throughtwo components, namely, the Central sector component and the State sector component. Under the Central sector component, financial support is provided for development of capabilities, including staff support, training and extension activities. Under the State sector component, financial support is provided from the State Plan outlay for preparing block-level integrated rural energy plans and projects, under which various energy devices are promoted through extension, demonstration and incentives for meeting energy needs of the rural people in IREP blocks. A total of 860 blocks have been sanctioned so far for implementation of the IREP. State-wise number of these blocks is given in Annexure.

(b): Yes, Sir.

(c): The latest study on the progress of the IREP entitled `Analysis of IREP and Development oCapacity Building Strategy`,was taken up by the Government with the support of United Nations Development Programme, in twelve States, in the year 1999-2000. The study has brought out that as a result of IREP, minimum infrastructure for preparing rural energy plans and projects at the district and State levels have been set up. Further, IREP has enabled rural people and field development officials to appreciate different dimensions of the rural energy problem and how it should be tackled. IREP has also brought about large-scale awareness about new and renewable energy and need for conservation of energy in rural areas. The study has recommended that IREP should be consolidated; higher levels of support should be provided by the State Governments; and monitoring of the programme should be strengthened.

(d): As brought out in the above study, IREP has achieved success in some aspects, but the implementation aspect needs to be strengthened.

(e): The success has been in terms of setting up infrastructure for rural energy planning and implementation, and promotion of renewable energy devices in IREP blocks.However, implementation of the programme needs to be strengthened in all the States, for which increased flow of resources is required from the State Governments.

ANNEXURE

Annexure referred to in reply to part (a) of Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1615 for reply on 27.02.2003 by Shri Prabhunath Singh and Shrimati Reena Choudhary regarding IREP

State-wise number of Blocks sanctioned under IREP

State/Union Territory Number of Blocks sanctioned

Andhra Pradesh 32
Arunachal Pradesh 10
Assam 21
Bihar 48
Chhattisgarh 22

Goa	5
Gujarat	25
Haryana	38
Himachal Pradesh	45
Jammu & Kashmir	28
Jharkhand	8
Karnataka	42
Kerala	44
Madhya Pradesh	63
Maharashtra	37
Manipur	19
Meghalaya	16
Mizoram	11
Nagaland	25
Orissa	45
Punjab	40
Rajasthan	36
Sikkim	4
Tamil Nadu	21
Tripura	6
Uttar Pradesh	94
Uttranchal	21
West Bengal	34
A & Nicobar Islands	5
Chandigarh	1
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1
Daman & Diu	1
Delhi	5
Lakshadeep	1
Pondicherry	6
Total	860